

MR. YOON IN EARNEST

Mr. Yoon's mission to Washington as the representative of his fellow-subjects of Korea in this Territory, for the announced purpose of having a memorial in behalf of Korean independence presented to the Portsmouth peace conference, was more in earnest than was at the time generally conceded.

There was even a diplomatic sort of disclaimer of such a purpose on the part of Mr. Yoon himself before his departure, after the projector had given the news of his projected mission. It was rightly enough conjectured that neither of the high contracting parties, Japan and Russia, would tolerate any representation of Korea in the conference. Yet word came back, after Mr. Yoon's arrival in the East, that he had actually had an interview with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, proving that so far as the intent went the Hawaiian-Korean mission was just what the Advertiser represented.

Now the Washington Star of October 1 comes with an account of a most strenuous effort by Mr. Yoon, aided by a colleague named Rhee, to induce the Korean Embassy at Washington to endorse and promote the memorial from the Koreans in Hawaii. There is also mention in the same article of the bootless visit to President Roosevelt.

It would appear that the interviews at the Korean legation ended in a warm episode. Also there is the intimation of a possibility that Messrs. Yoon and Rhee will make further efforts in Washington on behalf of the independence of their country. Following is the Washington Star's article:

"Will the return of President Roosevelt to the White House be followed by another attempt on the part of the anti-Japanese party of Korea, now in the United States, to present their memorial of protest against Japanese domination in the hermit kingdom?"

"This is a question which, when propounded at the Korean legation, 13th street and Iowa circle northwest, yesterday, was greeted with an expressive shrug of the shoulders from Mr. Yung Chung Kim of the legation, as its most eloquent answer. Mr. Kim asserted his inability to forecast the movements of his erstwhile friend, Mr. Seuman Rhee.

"Behind this seeming mystery lies a story filled with oriental ambition meeting bitter defeat, with hysterical effort to reach the desired end, and finally with manifestation of hatred and threats, Seuman Rhee is forbidden to cross the threshold of the Korean legation.

"Just when this attempt at intrigue had its birth probably no one but those most interested knew. At any rate, the movement seems to have gathered the sympathies of a small, numerically, but enthusiastic band of Korean subjects. When Seuman Rhee became an advocate of the doctrine of free Korea only he and his most intimate friends are aware. The text of the memorial, even the memorial itself, can be quoted by no one save those advocating its precepts. It is known that the one salient point of the whole embodies a protest against the continuation of Japanese influence over the government of Korea.

EFFORTS TO GAIN RECOGNITION.

"As has been intimated, previous efforts to gain recognition of their cause by certain Koreans in the United States failed. They tried to have President Roosevelt receive the document personally at his summer home at Oyster Bay, it is said, and the probability of another effort being made to interest the chief executive, now that he has returned to Washington, hinges principally on the hypothesis that the advocates of what is practically independence for Korea will not give up without one more attempt, and also that the Korean advocates may be tempted to the test by the belief that in official life the President may be more accessible than at his own home.

"On their previous effort—made when the iron was seemingly at white heat, and when events leading up to the then impending peace conference at Portsmouth promised greatest hope of success—the advocates of 'Korea for the Koreans' were referred by the President to their own legation in Washington. Mr. Rhee and colleague, Dr. P. K. Yoon, a native missionary among his people in Hawaii, came to this city, and were received at the Korean legation by Mr. Kim. The latter heard their story and read the memorial, but as soon as he saw its drift he declared to the two that nothing in the line of presenting such a document to the State Department of the United States government could be done without advice to that effect from the home government. Time and again the advocates urged their plea, but always to the same end. Finally Mr. Kim advised them to send a cablegram to Seoul, and when this suggestion was not kindly received, he advised that Dr. Yoon and Mr. Rhee speak no more of the subject upon their visits to the legation.

EXHIBITION OF ANGER.

"Then Mr. Rhee, it is said, became angry and let loose the vials of his wrath on Mr. Kim. Dr. Yoon, it appears, was not so heated in his disappointment for Mr. Kim says he tried to dissuade Rhee, and failing in this finally left the city, and is now believed to be in New York.

EQUITABLE RUNS CAFE

NEW YORK, September 27. — Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has given out a statement with respect to the criticisms of the relations existing between the



CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Equitable and the Cafe Savarin, as follows:

"There is nothing new or sensational about the Cafe Savarin and Lawyers' Club affair. There has been no change in its relation to the Equitable society, which now owns and operates it. I do not like the idea of the society being in the restaurant business, but it is a condition I found, and we will have to continue in the business until I can make other arrangements."

The legislative investigating committee will undoubtedly call Jacob H. Schiff to the stand today on the continuation of its inquiry into the syndicate transactions of the James Hyde and associates and the Equitable.

He will testify as to James H. Hyde and associate deals.

Counsel for the committee are devoting most of their attention to gathering evidence which, it is expected, may prove that John A. McCall, president of the New York Life, could not have been ignorant of the work of Attorney Andrew Hamilton in looking after insurance legislation not only in New York and Albany, but in several of the New England states.

It is said that Charles E. Hughes, chief counsel for the committee, will have within the jurisdiction of the legislative body a man who will testify to having knowledge of Hamilton's movements among the general agents of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, which money was collected for the purpose of influencing legislation in those states.

"As far as their histories are known at the Korean legation, it is said that Dr. Yoon, a native of the hermit kingdom, was a missionary in Honolulu, Hawaii. About 8000 Koreans are included in the population of these islands, and of these it is further figured that Dr. Yoon has reached probably 2000 in the course of his labors for Christianity. These people, it is declared, raised the fund to send him to the United States to urge the cause of their country's freedom.

"Mr. Rhee the legation officials have known longer. Mr. Kim first met him early in the present year at the Church of the Covenant, to which church, it seems, Rhee carried letters of introduction. Many people took an interest in the diminutive Christian from the country which was then the center of the world's history making, and he was given much help. Rhee was finally sent to this country. Soon after arrival he entered at George Washington University and, although he has not yet registered for the new term, it is believed he will continue his studies during the ensuing year."

Keeping Promises

Honolulu Appreciates Always When Promises Are Kept.

Every time you read about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills you are told they cure every form of kidney ill, from backache to urinary disorders. How are our promises kept? Ask any citizen who has tried the treatment. Ask the following Honolulu man.

W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truant officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion I went to the Hollister Drug Co's store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Ascum—"I was surprised to hear you ask Harduppe for the loan of a dollar. You really didn't need it, did you?" Wiseman—"No; but I suspected he needed one and I simply forestalled him."—Philadelphia Press.

Henry Deacon, formerly manager of Pepee, is going to take the management of Kohala Sugar Co.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL ON PACIFIC OCEAN DEFENSES

The following, of local interest, is an editorial from the Army and Navy Journal:

The renewal on broader lines of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the prospective establishment of a great British naval base at Singapore and the feverish commercial enterprise of Japan, whose vessel-owners are pushing out with increased energy now that the war is ended—these facts are full of meaning for the United States. They mean that if we are to receive our due share of the expanding traffic of the Pacific, if our commercial and territorial interests in those waters are to be secure, we must be up and doing. We need large-minded legislation to develop a merchant marine worthy of our national wealth and resources, and in addition we need a broad, consistent policy looking to the continuous development of the national defenses. This need is particularly urgent with respect to defenses on the Pacific. We have held the Philippines seven years, yet we do not possess a single adequately fortified port in the whole archipelago. We maintain a large fleet on the Asiatic Station and shall probably increase rather than reduce it, yet our facilities for docking, repairing and coaling its ships are grossly insufficient. We hold Hawaii and have there a splendid site for an up-to-date naval base, but we have done little or nothing to improve it. We have a promising navy yard on Puget Sound, but it has only a single drydock of proper dimensions and being built of wood it will soon have to be placed out of service while receiving needful repairs. Prudence, economy and sound naval policy all require that we shall have modern steel drydocks, capable of accommodating the largest battleships, at convenient points in the Pacific—one on Puget Sound, one at Mare Island with a channel affording safe and easy approach, and one in the Philippines. The principal seaports in the Philippines should be fortified and a first-class naval base established within easy reach of Manila. Major General Corbin, commanding the Philippines Division, firmly believes that with proper effort Manila can be developed into one of the great commercial centers of the Orient. But that will require the intelligent upbuilding of military and naval defenses. The city will have to be strongly fortified, as long ago recommended by Lieutenant General Miles and Admiral Dewey, and provision must be made for maintaining the Asiatic Fleet at the highest level of efficiency. Those things must be done to convince capitalists that the American occupation of the Philippines is a permanency, that we mean business and that money invested there will be fully protected. No modern nation ever acquired a territory approaching the Philippines in value and so persistently neglected to provide it with needful defenses as we have neglected those islands.

In spite of the inadequacy of our defenses on the Pacific, the condition of which would be actually perilous in the event of war, and in spite of the vigorous enterprise of Japan in the rivalry for commercial supremacy on that great ocean, there are already intimations that Congress will be reluctant to make generous provision for national defense at the forthcoming session. If these intimations correctly represent the feeling and purpose of Senators and Representatives—though we hope they do not—the result may be the adoption of a cheese-paring policy by which our rivals on the Pacific will be the gainers. Every other maritime nation appreciates the opportunities of the Pacific more keenly than we do, and all realize that the commercial mastery of those waters would be ours if our natural advantages of position and influence were pushed forward by practical, constructive legislation. We cherish the hope that when Secretary Taft and his fellow-travelers, including distinguished members of both political parties, return to Washington fresh from their tour of observation in our Pacific possessions, they may convey to their colleagues a keener and more intelligent understanding of the American opportunity in the Western ocean. That such an opportunity for the promotion of peace, commerce and the naval influence which prosperous commerce requires—that such an opportunity should be forfeited by Congressional parsimony and inaction would be a national humiliation.

ITEMS FROM LATEST COAST FILES.

Field Marshal Edhem Pasha of Turkey is dead. August Belmont has been operated on for appendicitis. Massachusetts Republicans have declared for tariff revision. Vice-President Fairbanks is contemplating moving to Illinois from Indiana. Dowries are meeting with much opposition to their new colony in Mexico.

Steel passenger cars will be used on the fast trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mrs. E. D. Rand of New York has left \$200,000 to endow a school for socialism.

Pat Crowe says he planned to kidnap John D. Rockefeller and ask \$2,000,000 ransom.

J. Pierpont Morgan may quit active life and turn his business interests over to his son.

Major General Corbin and his wife have gone to Australia on two months' leave of absence.

Judge Hunt of San Francisco has decided that an aversion to dogs is no ground for divorce.

James H. Hyde may be extradited from Europe to testify in the insurance investigation.

The entering class in Cornell University numbers 1000 and total registration breaks records.

A Japanese squadron under Admiral Togo will visit American and European waters next year.

Isaac Routman, a New York huckster, is said to have a tenor voice equal to that of any living singer.

Sixty-nine seafaring men are charged by Federal officers in Seattle with fraudulent naturalization.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been allowed to resume business in Nevada pending an investigation.

Columbia River Lightship No. 50 is ashore for the second time in her career and it is feared will be a total loss.

The divorced Grand Duchess Victoria of Hesse and the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia have been married against the Czar's wishes.

Cuban merchants are not in favor of the new treaty under consideration with Great Britain on the ground that it grants too many favors.

Newton C. Dougherty of Peoria, Illinois, is said to have embezzled \$75,000 of school funds. Dougherty is a prominent banker and educational leader of national reputation.

Professor Behring of the Pasteur Institute, who discovered the diphtheria serum, asserts that he has discovered a cure for consumption and credence is given his statement by prominent physicians.

ASIATICS AS CITIZENS

Editor Advertiser: Zangwill's fair

Oliver trying to convert a bishop to Christianity had no more impracticable task than perhaps your correspondent may have in making many believe that educated American-born children of Orientals may well take a place in our body politic with satisfactory results. Those not too deeply tinged with prejudice or dreaming of a yellow peril may say with Lowell, "to a healthy mind, the world is a constant challenge of opportunity." Why should any for racial reasons be debarred from taking up the gauntlet, especially when fitted by birth and education to take their place as American citizens?

Judge Dole, speaking or writing, always has interested hearers or readers. In the Advertiser of this date the learned gentleman touches on the matter of labor for the planters, and its bearing on the question of the future political and social condition of the Territory. Judge Dole says, most truly, the supply of labor for the important enterprises of the "sugar men" is a subject that is vital, not only to their work, but also to the prosperity of all other industrial and commercial operations. Having been a sugar planter on a comparatively small scale for forty years and having, both of necessity and from inclination, studied the question in many of its phases, I find Judge Dole's letter one of great interest. The question he asks, whether the sources of the present supply of our labor are hostile to the future political and social conditions of the Territory, is one of moment. Judge Dole evidently thinks they are hostile. The Judge is not one of the class he speaks of as "sugar men." His sympathies are clearly not with them, or rather, perhaps, I should say, with their modes of working. The esteemed jurist's opinion is, that "the system of farming by corporations should be broken up, and a basic establishment for the making of farms and homes and the consequent growth and education of good citizens be established." These admirable results appear to Judge Dole to be imperiled, owing to the fact of the working class, which in orderly and industrious way successfully assists us in developing the resources of the Territory, being Oriental, and to the further fact that their children, born here, will be without the traditional views and hereditary intuitions necessary for the political and social management of local affairs. Is such argument fair or reasonable? Are environment and education in the best American methods, from childhood to manhood, to count for nothing as against traditional views and hereditary intuitions? Will these creditable voters of the future, to use Judge Dole's designation of them, born and living from babyhood under the American flag, educated in American methods and graduating from our schools, will they be one whit less desirable citizens than the tens of thousands admitted as such every year from the continent of Europe, from whence we are told to look for a supply of labor to offset the influence of American-born citizens of Oriental parentage? I trow not, Mr. Editor.

The fundamental test of fitness for, and victory in, the battle of life we may not be cognizant of, its subtleness may prevent its detection and perhaps Judge Dole wrongs the Japanese when he confounds them with other Orientals. "Japan has done what no other Oriental nation has ever made even an honest attempt to do. She has effectually and completely reformed herself from within, and the mere fact that she has accomplished this transformation, which is absolutely unique in the history of mankind, is a palpable and conclusive proof that she is not as they are." When we remember that the Japanese were a united nation when Salamis and Marathon were fought, it may well appear that the children of a people, who of themselves, amidst their own proper environment have almost in little more than a generation recreated, as it were, so many of their life clinging conditions in spite of their "traditional views and hereditary intuitions," I say it may well be that the children of such a people, born under the American flag, educated in the best American methods and graduating from American schools, will not only be "creditable" voters, but will be no whit inferior to what an American citizen voter should be, i. e., immeasurably superior to the tens of thousands of Europeans who yearly have given them the inestimable privilege of American citizenship. Hence, Mr. Editor, it may well appear that the sources of our present supply of laborers are no menace to the future welfare of this country, which so many of us delight to call home, and may I venture to say, I fully believe the inexorable logic of facts will ere another generation pass, disprove Judge Dole's theoretical speculations. Let us be practical and endeavor by all means to improve the environment of our present orderly and industrious population. Let us most certainly not discourage any other class for which there is an opening, and who seek our shores for their betterment, and above all let no exaggerated terms be used of advantages to accrue to men of small means, even if having great industry, by coming to this fair but small Territory to make a new home.

CHARLES F. HART.

Honolulu, T. H., Oct. 7, 1905.

CABLE EXTENSION.

LIVERPOOL, September 29.—George G. Ward, vice-president of the Commercial Cable Company, sailed for New York today on the White Star Line steamer Cedric, having complete arrangements for extending the Pacific cable to China and Japan.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, said today that the new cables to China and Japan will be laid and in operation on or before April 1, 1906.

Bombard-Bremer Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

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MISS TOOMBS TRIED TO MAKE ESCAPE

The Call says:

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the liner Sonoma was Miss Toombs of Los Angeles, a young woman temporarily resting under the shadow of insanity, which fell upon her without warning while returning from a visit to the volcano of Kilauea. She as brought home in charge of her mother, Mrs. M. A. Toombs, and they left for Los Angeles last night.

She and her mother occupied one of the Sonoma's bridal chambers and the mother was given every assistance by the people on the ship in caring for her afflicted daughter. Miss Toombs escaped from the room on one occasion, but was caught before she had gone far. She was very violent at times and wrecked the wooden shutters on the stateroom window. Surgeon McNulty of the Sonoma was taken sick shortly after leaving Honolulu, but from his sick bed he directed the treatment of the demented passenger.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Silas Terry have established themselves for the season at 1516 21st street, Washington, D. C.